

**CHAPTER 192**

## COLLECTION OF DELINQUENT CRIMINAL FINES AND COURT COSTS

*H.F. 697*

**AN ACT** relating to the collection of delinquent criminal fines and court costs by counties.

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

Section 1. NEW SECTION. 909.9 COLLECTION OF DELINQUENT FINES AND COURT COSTS.

A fine or court costs remaining unpaid after six months from the date the fine or court costs were imposed may be collected in accordance with section 331.756 by the county attorney. Of the amount collected, after payment of court costs, sixty-five percent shall be remitted to the treasurer of state for deposit and disposition as otherwise provided by law. The remaining thirty-five percent shall be retained by the county and deposited in the general fund of the county, notwithstanding the disposition provisions of sections 602.8106 and 911.3.

Approved May 21, 1991

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**CHAPTER 193**

## TEACHING OF AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE

*S.F. 23*

**AN ACT** relating to the teaching of American sign language in accredited schools.

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

Section 1. Section 256.11, subsection 5, paragraph f, Code 1991, is amended to read as follows:

f. Four sequential units of one foreign language other than American sign language. Provision of instruction in American sign language shall be in addition to and not in lieu of, provision of instruction in other foreign languages. The department may waive the third and fourth years of the foreign language requirement on an annual basis upon the request of the board of directors of a school district or the authorities in charge of a nonpublic school if the board or authorities are able to prove that a licensed teacher was employed and assigned a schedule that would have allowed students to enroll in a foreign language class, the foreign language class was properly scheduled, students were aware that a foreign language class was scheduled, and no students enrolled in the class.

Sec. 2. Section 280.4, unnumbered paragraph 1, Code 1991, is amended to read as follows:

The medium of instruction in all secular subjects taught in both public and nonpublic schools shall be the English language, except when the use of a foreign language is deemed appropriate in the teaching of any subject or when the student is non-English-speaking. When the student is non-English-speaking, both public and nonpublic schools shall provide special instruction, which shall include but need not be limited to either instruction in the English language or a transitional bilingual program, until the student demonstrates a functional ability to speak, write, read and understand the English language. As used in this section, "non-English-speaking student" means a student whose native language is not English and whose inability or limited ability to speak, write or read English significantly impedes educational progress. As used in this section, "foreign language" means spoken and written languages other than the English language, and includes American sign language.

Sec. 3. LICENSING STANDARDS. The board of educational examiners, in consultation with an Iowa association of deaf persons which is familiar with and regularly uses American sign language, shall adopt rules which shall be effective no later than January 1, 1992, and which set standards for the licensing or license endorsement of practitioners who teach American sign language. Standards adopted shall include, but are not limited to, minimum teacher preparation requirements and grade levels of instruction.

Sec. 4. REGENTS STUDY. The state board of regents, in conjunction with the board of educational examiners and the department of education, shall conduct a study of the use of and instruction in American sign language. The study shall include, but is not limited to, development of core courses to prepare individuals to teach American sign language in accredited schools, development of standards for crediting secondary school course work in American sign language toward foreign language college entrance requirements, and development of college-level instruction in and relating to American sign language. In conducting the study and developing recommendations, the state board of regents, the board of educational examiners, and the department of education shall consult with an Iowa association of deaf persons which is familiar with and regularly uses American sign language. The state board of regents shall report the results of the study, along with any recommendations, to the General Assembly by January 1, 1992.

Approved May 22, 1991

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## CHAPTER 194

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

*S.F. 318*

**AN ACT** creating a statewide dual party relay service system, establishing telephone utility assessments, and authorizing distribution of telecommunications devices to the deaf.

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

Section 1. NEW SECTION. 477C.1 DUAL PARTY RELAY SERVICE – PURPOSE.

The general assembly finds that the provision of a statewide dual party relay service will further the public interest and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the people of Iowa through an increase in the usefulness and availability of the telephone system. Many deaf, hearing-impaired, and speech-impaired persons are not able to utilize the telephone system without this type of service. Therefore, it is the purpose of this chapter to enable the orderly development, operation, promotion, and funding of a statewide dual party relay service.

Sec. 2. NEW SECTION. 477C.2 DEFINITIONS.

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

1. "Board" means the utilities board within the department of commerce created in section 474.1.
2. "Communication impairment" means the inability to use the telephone for communication without a telecommunications device for the deaf.
3. "Council" means the dual party relay council established in section 477C.5.
4. "Dual party relay service" or "relay service" means a communication service which provides communication-impaired persons access to the telephone system functionally equivalent to the access available to persons not communication-impaired.
5. "Telecommunications device for the deaf" means any specialized or supplemental telephone equipment used by communication-impaired persons to provide access to the telephone system.